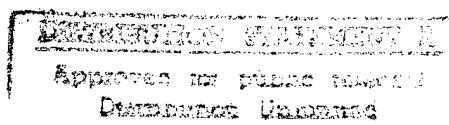


A SELECTIVE, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CURRENT INDOCHINESE ISSUES

July 1986

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Author: Ronald Cima



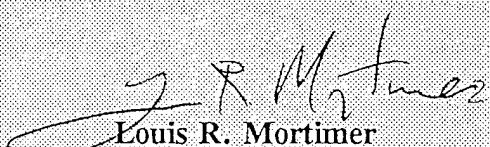
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PREFACE

This bibliography provides selective annotations of open-source material on three current Indochina-related issues:

- * Thailand's political strategy for solving the Cambodian question
- * tactics and organization of Khmer/Laotian resistance groups
- * the war in Cambodia

This bibliography incorporates serials and monographs received in the previous month and is part of a continuing series on the above subjects.

Entries are arranged alphabetically by author or title. Library of Congress call numbers, where appropriate, are included to facilitate the recovery of works cited.

GLOSSARY

ANS	Armee Nationale Sihanoukiste (Sihanoukist National Army)
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CGDK	Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea
DK	Democratic Kampuchea (Khmer Rouge)
FUNCINPEC	National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia
KCP	Khmer Communist Party
KPNLF	Khmer People's National Liberation Front (Son Sann)
KPRAF	Khmer People's Revolutionary Armed Forces
KR	Khmer Rouge (Pol Pot)
KUFNCD	Khmer United Front for National Construction and Defense (PRK)
<u>Naeo Na</u>	<u>Progressive</u> [lit: moving in new directions]
PAVN	People's Army of Vietnam
PCCS	Provisional Central Committee for Salvation (KPNLF)
PERMICO	Permanent Military Committee for Coordination (KPNLF and ANS)
PRK	People's Republic of Kampuchea
PRPK	People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, aka KPRP (Khmer People's Revolutionary Party)
RTG	Royal Thai Government

Siam Rat

SPK

SRV

Su Anakhot

Thai Nation

News Agency of the PRK

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Forward [lit: going toward the
future]

1. THAILAND'S POLITICAL STRATEGY FOR SOLVING
THE CAMBODIAN QUESTION

A SELECTIVE, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
ON CURRENT INDOCHINESE ISSUES
July 1986

McBeth, John. "Open Arms Cache." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), Vol. 132, No. 17, pp. 44, 45. HC 411 F18

Article details the stakes in the upcoming negotiations between Washington and Bangkok on the establishment of a war reserve stockpile in Thailand. Although any agreement coming out of the negotiations would be subject to US congressional approval, the idea represents the first time such a stockpile has been proposed in a country where the US does not have military bases. Both countries deny suggestions that such a stockpile would serve as a bridgehead for the re-establishment of US bases in Thailand. Authorities say that the weapons would be used only in a "nation-threatening emergency."

"Still Trying." Asiaweek (Hong Kong), Vol. 12, No. 18, pp. 22, 23. DS1.A715

Thai Foreign Minister Siddhi meets with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in Bangkok for the first time in nearly three years. The Thai side is keen that the talks should cover bilateral issues while Thach reiterates Vietnamese opposition to the latest Thai-approved peace plan. His reason, however, is that acceptance of the plan "would be tantamount to betraying the Phnom Penh government," an objection never used before.

Tasker, Rodney. "Divided on Peace." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) Vol. 132, No. 7, p. 47. HC 411 F18

Friction remains between Indonesia and Thailand in the search for a peaceful solution to the Cambodia problem. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar has characterized the traditional enmity between the Thais and the Vietnamese as a major obstacle in forging a political solution that would allow Vietnam a graceful military exit from the country. Thai Foreign Minister Siddhi's view is that Hanoi will not begin serious negotiations over withdrawing its troops while it is consolidating battlefield gains against ASEAN-backed Khmer resistance forces. He believes any focus on Thai-Vietnamese differences would divert attention from Vietnam's occupation and provide Hanoi with

A SELECTIVE, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
ON CURRENT INDOCHINESE ISSUES
July 1986

a propaganda bonus by making it appear that the Vietnamese are engaged in friendly contacts with non-Communist Southeast Asia.

2. TACTICS AND ORGANIZATION OF KHMER/LAOTIAN RESISTANCE GROUPS

A SELECTIVE, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
ON CURRENT INDOCHINESE ISSUES
July 1986

Adler, Michael. "Internal Rifts Undermining CGDK Diplomacy," AFP (Hong Kong), 31 May 1986. In FBIS (Asia & Pacific), 4 June 1986, pp. H3, H4.

A planned diplomatic offensive by the Cambodian resistance coalition could be short-circuited by continued rifts in the uneasy alliance. With the coalition shifting from dry season fighting to preparations for the UN General Assembly in September, the movement is still plagued by deep divisions. In contrast to the public show of unity, the two non-Communist factions so fear the Khmer Rouge that they are committed to disarming them in any negotiated settlement.

"Cambodia's Son Sann On Situation in PRK." AFP (Hong Kong), 3 June 1986. In FBIS (Asia & Pacific), 4 June 1986, p. H4.

According to Son Sann, Vietnam will eventually be forced to withdraw its estimated 15,000 troops from Cambodia because Hanoi's "economic situation is catastrophic." He adds that Hanoi's announcement of partial troop withdrawal last week was "only a troop rotation" and that two fresh fresh divisions had already arrived in Cambodia.

"Sihanouk Clarifies Stand on Peace Proposal." Bangkok Post, 31 May 1986, p. 3.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk states that he will always support the eight-point peace proposal of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, despite his statements in April that the Khmer Rouge were, and would remain, the real masters of Cambodia. Sihanouk had said that following the eventual withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, he and Son Sann would only be "leaders on paper" while the Khmer Rouge would be the real masters of Cambodia. The eight-point proposal calls for negotiations with Hanoi following a two-phased, UN-supervised withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and the establishment of a quadripartite government which would include the Heng Samrin regime, but with Prince Sihanouk as president and Son Sann as prime minister.